LOOKING AT THE BIG PICTURE

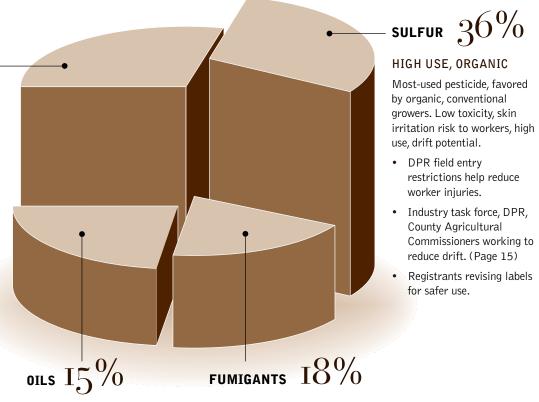
OUT OF ABOUT 900 CHEMICALS USED AS PESTICIDES IN CALIFORNIA, only a handful account for most agricultural applications, as measured in pounds. This pie chart breaks down about 172 million pounds of pesticide applications reported by production agriculture in 2000. Up to two-thirds of this farm pesticide use can be attributed to less than a dozen chemicals.

ALL OTHERS 31% –

PRIORITIES BASED ON RISK

DPR sets priorities to evaluate risks. Pounds are not always a risk indicator. DPR scrutinizes toxicity issues, how chemicals interact with people and the environment. Workplace exposures are high priority. Some examples of how we regulate pesticides:

- Most highly toxic chemicals require county permits; some include application limitations.
- 140-plus DPR risk assessments completed to date. (Page 13)
- Registration expedited for 13 new, reduced-risk pesticides in 2001. (Page 8)
- New initiatives in 2002 to prevent ground water contamination. (Page 10)



HIGH USE, LOW TOXICITY

Petroleum-based compounds usually used with other pesticides. Low toxicity to humans, low impact on natural pest predators.

- DPR grants show oils help reduce need for more toxic pesticides. (Page 7)
- Oils are part of grower strategy to reduce pesticide runoff.

HIGH USE, HIGHLY TOXIC, HIGHLY REGULATED

Critical weapon against soil pests. Includes methyl bromide, metam-sodium, 1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-D), chloropicrin. Comprehensive DPR focus on health, safety issues. (Page 9)

- DPR grants for alternatives total more than \$800,000, plus \$1 million for research. (Page 9)
- We're completing risk assessments for 1,3-D, methyl bromide, metam-sodium, working on chloropicrin assessment. (Page 13)
- New methyl bromide regulations effective in 2001; restrictions in place for 1,3-D.
- Air monitoring continues.